THE NEW YORK HERA-LD.

WHOLE NO. 6503.

MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Nomination of United States District Attorney for this City.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Gadsden Treaty Returned with Amend

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL

THE SPEECH OF HIRAM WALLBRIDGE.

FRE NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

From Washington.
HINATION OF A DISTRICT ATTORNEY—GEN. WALLHINGE'S STRECH—COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH
HOUTH AMELICA—OPENING OF JAPAN.

nmodore Perry, confirming the inte of the opening of the Japanese ports at a future

tration of the bitterness engendered in the ciral election, it may be mentioned that efthe will be made to transfer the appointing power of mor municipal officers from the Mayor to the Freshent. A bill for that purpose will probably come before mogress in a few days. That it will pass is doubtful, alongh the disappointed will urge it strongly.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

WELLES, (dem.) of Cal., presented the joint resolu-of the Legislature of California, austaining the spis of the Nebraska bill. He said the resolutions passed the Legislature with but ten dissenting votes

(dem) of Cal., presented resolutions of the

Monday next the cenate meet daily at 11 o'clock. Laid over.

BOOKS FOR MEMBERS.

A resolution providing for each new member of the Senate eight copies of Moulton & Mayo's edition of the Pension Laws, was taken up and passed.

THE VITORD INVANUELAND BILL.

Was then taken up.

In, Cass spoke for over an hour. He said he would vote spains the bill and consequently to sustain the vets. But in voting against this bill, no Senator would be committed against any other bill. The committal and procedent established by voting to sustain this veto, would only amount to a declaration that this particular bill, and all others making similar grants for similar purposes were unconstitutional, and would not extend any further. He had carefully considered the President's meanes, and in the views therein expressed, as he understood and construct thum, he cordially concurred. If, however, those views should turn out to bear a more stringest construction than he put on them, he was still prepared to vote against his bill because of its unconstitutionality. He then repiled to Messra. Brown and Endger, who had rupported the bill, and discussed elaborately the whole subject of the constitutional powers of Congress in the distribution of the public lands. He took ground, that Congress may rightfully grant land for any purpose, the immediate and natural effect of which will be to enhance the value of the remaining land of the greening in the first within the reasoning of the President's objections to this bill.

Hr. Charton got the floor, when the bill was postponed, and after a shurt Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

deat's elections to this bill.

Er. CLAYTON got the floor, when the bill was portponed, and after a shorf Executive reasion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1854.

THE PACUTO SAILROAD MIL POSTFORMS.

Mr. HAVER, (whig) of N. Y., moved that the debate on the Pacific Railroad bill close to-morrow, at two o'clock.

Er. ReflorGall, (dem.) of Cal., was authorized by the Select Committee to report an amendment to the bill, Hmbling the morthern route by the aame parallel by which the southern route is limited, viz., the 37th deg.; and he moved that the further consideration of the bill be postposed till the second Monday in December, in order that, in the meantime, the surveys may be completed. Ununimously agreed to.

MR. GIDDINGS' RESOLUTION.

MR. GIDDINGS ARE THE TRUE WORKS.

MR. GEATION, (dem.) of Ky., from the select committee on the House, was tabled by 100 against 32.

CITILISM AMD THE PUBLIC WORKS.

MR. GEATION, (dem.) of Ky., from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to restore the civil superintendents of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE PAT OF POTTERISMS.

The House west into Committee of the Whole on THE GRANGAL APPROPRIATION RILL.

MR. WASHERMORE, (dem.) of N. Y., delivered his viewe on the Pacific Railroad bill as follows:—The measure move before the committee of the Whole on THE GRANGAL APPROPRIATION RILL.

MR. WASHERMORE, (dem.) of N. Y. delivered his viewe on the Pacific Railroad bill as follows:—The measure in green and promptly met, then, under the responsibility of a faithful discharge of our duty to our constituation and appropriation of the population of the responsibility of a faithful discharge of our duty to our constituation and appropriation of the country at large. The first inquiry arising it, whether the contemplated work is one in which the general works and the count

royal charters, for an extension of limits to the South sea, others indefinitely through what was than the great Western wilderness, watered by the Missiasppi, the Missouri, and the Columbia—the wilderness dince penetrated in every direction by the enterprise of a people whose aleepless energy is destined, at no distant day, to cover that portion of this hemisphere with the trumphs of American civilization. Besides these boundary controversies, there were clams on the part of some to exclusive title to the public domain, whilst other States held that the testricty which had been acquired by the treaty of 1763, at Paris, was the common property of the original This teen, and liable to be disposed of by Congress for the common benefit of all. The great State of Now York then took the lead in the work of pacification. Great then, eir. If so, what is she now! Look at her; not mirely in the amplitude of her territorial extent, but of commercial forcer, as she overlooks the ocean, commanding the commerce of the four quarters of the globe to enter her gates, and drawing it thisher by that irresistible principle which interest creates, and which is as om injectent in trade as the power of attraction in the material world. Yes, sar, true to the popular sovereignty from the laying of the first corner atoms of the republic she took the lead in removing causes of distraction and dismemberment. In 1780 she passed an act authorizing a portion of her Western territory to be surrendered, and a cession was made accordingly by her delegates in the year following. Congress sexued the occasion to urge upon other States cessions of territory, declaring how "indispensably necessary it was to establish the federal Union on a fixed and permanent basis, and on principles acceptable to all its respective members; how essential to public credit and confidence, to the support of our army, to the vigor of our councils, and the success of our following congress sexued the occasion to urge upon other States casions of territory, development possis of the public lands into consideration as early as the year 1784, when Mr. Jefferson was appointed chairman of a committee to devise a plan. That step resulted in the founding of the presentifiand system, more than two years before the adoption of the constitution. By the fourth article of that instrument the people of the United States have delegated to Congrass the power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, and other property, belonging to the Ucited States. How has he Congress of the United States managed this great land fund, which was granted in the first ins ance, and afterwards augmented by purchase and by the valer of our aims, for the genesal good? They have sold out of it one hundred and four millions four hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and forty one and sixty-two one hundred that (104, 420, 541. 32) acres, for which the money has been paid into the treasury. They have made allotments of several millions of acres to satisfy lindian claims, under tribal sanction and treaty provisions in sequiring the usufruct interest of the aborigine. They have admitted and recognized foreign titles which existed to many millions of acres before we became proprietors of the soilf and from a report recently laid before the House, we find that large quantities of land have been disposed of, many of them for landsble purposes, and in the following manner: For reats of government to eleven different Acres.

Saline reservations.

422, 325
Universities of learning.
506, 850
For purposes of internal improvement.
560, 440
Canals and rivers.
51, 250
For common schools
51, 251
For railroads.
521, 355
For railroads.
521, 355
For railroads.
521, 355
For railroads.

pursue the subject in its expansiveness. There are prominent considerations that will andress themselves to this House and to the country, connected with our definer-domastic and external—the incursions of the savages in our Territories and frontier States, or the dangers from without, should our peaceful progress be incurrent of the second of the se

Great preparations were being made to celebrate Santa Anna's birthday on the 18th inst., when, it was currently teported, he would declare himself Emperor. We have nothing further as to the movements of Al-

were being transported on board the English ship Ethel-bert, under a Mexican guard, to Mazatlan, for trial.

New Hampshire Legislature

The House refused to lay the anti-Nebrasia resolu-tions on the table, by 188 to 147—four democrats and one whig being absent. A motion to refer the resolutions to A select committee opened the whole question, and it was discussed all day, most of the speakers coming from the coalition side of the House. Joel Eastman (Webster whig) and George R. Morrison (anti-Nebrasia democrat) are the prominent coalition candidates for United Stases Senators.

From Key West.

From Key West.

INTERESTING MARATIME INTELLIGENCE.
CHARLESTON, June 11, 1854.
At Key West, since the 22d alt., some dosen deaths by yellow faver had occurred,—among them Joshua B. Smith, of Huntington, Long Island.
The ship Sea Lion, recently ashore on Delta Shoal, and got off leaking badly, sailed for New York on the 26th, still making two feet of water per hour. A large gang had been engaged to work the pumps, in addition to the ordinary cerw. Her total disbursements at Key West for raivage and expenses reached \$11,624.
The ship Saxony, lost on Florida beach, brought \$1,952—the saivage was 55 per cent.
The northwest lightship had been condemned as unworthy of repair, and no vessel will be anchored in the channel, or any light placed there, until further notice. A spar budy will mark the position of the old light boat. The other buoys at the mouth of the pass are case buoys.

From Utica.

MURBER TRIAL—HOTEL BURNT.

Urica, June 13, 1804.

The trial of Duane I. Simmons, in this city, on the 31st of January, 1863, commenced here to-day. Simmons was a watchman, and, as he alleges, shot McManus in the discharge of his official duties.

Burrough's hotel, about eight miles north of this city, was destroyed by if he about three o'clock this morning. Loss covered by insurance in the Æina Company, of Bartford.

Later from Texas.

BAITMORR, June 13, 1854.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received.

They contain later dates from Galveston. The excitement along the frontier centinued, though no further Indian outreges are recorded.

Two Men Drowned.

(Rame June 11, 1854.

James H. Longman, of New York, and John Downley, if
Scotland, were drowned in Charleston barbor on Saurday night—a rowboat, in which they were, coming in collision with a schooner. Their bodies have not yet been found.

Movements of Steamahips.

DEPARTURE OF THE CRESCET CITY.

New ORRANS, June 11, 1864.

The steamship Crescent City sailed to tay for New York, via Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER.

CHARRISTON, June 12, 1854.

The mail steamer James Ager, Capt. Turner, from New York, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday, (Sunday,) morning.

Markets.

New OBLEARS, June 11, 1884.

The sales of cotton yesterday, (Saturday) were 5,000 bales—the market being firm at 7% c. a 8c. for middling.

Charleston, June 12, 1884.

Our cotton market shows no change in prices—the sales to day were 800 bales.

Marine Affairs.

The Late Curren Sur White Squal.—The remains of this fine ellipper, which was nearly destroyed last December, is the same confisgration that proved so disastrous to the ellipper Great Republic and the Joseph Walker, and which has for some time back been lying at Roberts' docks, foot of Montgomery street, was towed yesterday to Greenpoint, to be built up into a three masted schooner. When completed she will register about 600 tons.

A Brill Broy.—A new article of this kind can be seen off the Battery, and is intended for the Southwest Spit, where it will be of invaluable service in thick weather, particularly to steamers. The buroy is in the shape of a whaleboat, shout twenty eight feet long, and is made like a steam boilen, and of boiler from. The bell is suspended on a framework twelve feet high, and is struck by four hemmers, in slightest motion being sufficient to cause an alarm. There is also a crow's nest attached, below the bell, with a ladder to ascend to it, for any party in distress. Such an affair has long been wanted at the spit.

DISPLAY ON THE COMMON PESTIVITIES AT PANEUIL

From the Boston Bee, June 13.]

Sterday was quite notable in the military way.

On co. 'comma have already recorded the arrival and movement to five your control of yesterday the company was not out in a body. Members were taken in hands by their hosts, the Boston Light Infantry, and variously enterfained, man v visiting the soburbe.

At 4 and a ba.' o'clock the Boston Light Infantry, Captain Rogers, ac companied by the Brigade Band, proceeded to the William of the William of the Common ceeded to the Common.

According to the programme, a grand review was had on the parade ground, which was witnessed by from 8,006 to 10,000 persons, isolading many ladies. The two companies formed in line, and presented an imposing and most attractive appearance. They were reviewed by Major General B. F. Edmands and staff, and won the unqualified approbation of those officers, no less than of the citizens generally.

At the conclusion of the review the companies marched by a circuitous route to Fancuil Hall, where festivities were held, and where they arrived at a quarter to eight o'clock. The word being given, they "fell to;" and such a rattling of knives and forks we have not heard for a long time. There were plates set for three hundred and the music discoursed there was enough to

—thrill the heart with joy,

And move its latest powers."

On account of the crowded state of our columns.

Had dulled the edge of hunger,
the intellectual feast was next attended to. The
company was called to order by Capt. Rogers, who
indulged in a few remarks. He said to-day had
been a great day to the Boston Light Infantry, and
and that they had met as friends to day, friends
every day, and friends always. Our guests we
were never more glad to welcome, and though we
have lately been in military service, yet that had
not prevented us from parading with a very large
number to day. Again I say, New York Light
Guards, we welcome you to Faneull Hall.

Mr. W. W. Clarr, of the Gazette, was appointed
constmaster for the evening. The first regular toast
was:—

The New York Light Guard—A corps of citizen soldiery who follow the injunction of the elder Adams, and preserve the latter title always subordinate to the former. As the representatives of the military of a sister State, are received them with respect as friends and fellow soldiers, whose sourtesy and hospitality have so bountifully been bestowed upon the Boston Light Infantry, we welcome them with a cordiality that must be interpreted by "three times three, and three more."

This called up Capt. Vincent, of the Light Guard, who offered a few eloquent remarks. He concluded with the following sentiment:

The Boston Light Infantry—The kind and devoted friends of the New York Light Guard: may prosperity ever attend them.

Massachusetts—Fortunate in having a Governor who relies on the conservative virue of the ballot, but will not shrink from calling in the aid of the ballot when the public safety demand it.

Gov. Washburn responded to this sentiment in a brief speech. He thanked the company for the honor, and proceeded to speak of the military generally. He said that the New York Light Guard were the representatives of the pride and glory of the State from which they came—its honor and commerce—and that the Boston Light Infantry represented the pride and sentiments of the State of Massachusetts. The well keeping of the State was confided in those patriotic gentlemen, as well as was the power of the country. He felt proud when the "Tigers" went to New York, and he knew the New York Light Guard felt equally as proud of their visit here. We have not room to further sketch his remarks. Seffice it to say, in conclusion, he gave the following sentiment:—

The interchange of civilities between our military corps—While they chertsh the relations of friendship, they bind still stronger the bonds of the Union and of the United States.

The fit of Boston—Under the charge of a chief magistrate whose medical knowledge has always enabled him to illustrate the fact that "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

His Honor, Mayor SMITH, arose amidst cheering, and made brief and appropriate remarks, in which he expressed his thanks to the company. After reverting to his travels in foreign countries, describing the military, he said that in no country had he seen such a fine display of military. After highly complimenting the military generally, and their great utility, he gave the following sentiment:—New York and Boston—Marts of commercial industry. While their creaty is entired the boundaries of human happiness.

The next regular toast was—

happiness.

The next regular toast was—
Lynn light Infantry—The prospect of a better acquaintance is already dawning. May the sun that rises upon
the union of the three companies to morrow, never set
upon a broken triad.

Capt. Mennox, of the Light infantry, responded
in some happy remarks, and closed with a sentiment.

in some happy remarks, and closed with a senti-ment.

Mr. Clarr offered the following as the next regu-

Mr. CLAPP offered the following as the next regular sentiment:

Msi. Gen. Edmands—One of the pioneers who invited New York as a member of this corps. He and his associates showed us the road in 1826, and the visits of the "Tigers" in '44 and '53 must convince him that his successors have found it a pleasant road to travel.

Maj. Gen. Edmands responded, and gave the following sentiment:

Order and Law, and law in such order that it may be interpreted legally, and not destroy that sense of security which the military fed when they are called upon to run the risk of shooting down our fellow citizens.

The next regular toast was—

Hen. John C. Park—To the Light Guard we need not speak for him. He is fully able to speak for himself.

Mr. PARK, (who was at the lower end of the hall,) arose and said that for once in his life he had intended to act as a private, but he had been called upon. He brought to mind many pleasing reminiscences, and, in conclusion, offered the sentiment—

niscences, and, in conclusion, offered the sentiment—
Our lescendants—the young ligers—Wherever they
are, let them but follow in the footateps of the Boston
and New York corps, and they never will be anything
but an honor to fineir country.

The next regular toast was—
The New York City Guard—The health of Captain
Ferris and the officers and members.
The next regular toast was—
New England Guards—We would wish them many,
very many years of honorable life. We would ask their
continued fellowship in a bond of union.

Lieut. Saltrowstall responded, and offered the
following as a sentiment—

continued fellowship in a bond of union.

Lieut, Saltonsrall. responded, and offered the following as a sentiment—

The Boston Light Guard—our nation's honor—the bond of union.

Nine rousing cheers and a roaring "tiger" were then given for the two companies.

Captain Rocests gave the health and prosperity of Hon. Mr. Baker, of Lynn.

Mr. Baker made some appropriate remarks, and closed with the septiment:—

Mew York and Bostod—the commerce and manufactures—the one dependent upon the other.

The remainder of the evening was spent in mirth, music, speech making and toast giving, a report of which we are not able to give this morning.

The two companies will to-day visit Lynn, by invitation of the Lynn Light Infantry and the Hon. D. C. Baker, where they will receive various courtesies, and be served with a collation. From thence they will proceed to the Nahant Hotel, where Col. Stevens will have in readiness one of his best dinners. At six o'clock the party will return to the city in the steamer Nelly Baker.

The New Orleans Picayene of the 6th inst. says it is happy to state, from the report of the Charity Hospital, and from other source, t of information, that the general health of our city contanues excellent.

health of our city cont. quas excellent.

Court Cales dar—This Day.

United States Destruct Court.—Nos. 28, 71, 41, 48, 20, 56, 51, 56, 50 to 63.

Sufference Court.—Special Ter. q.—Demurrers (4 and 13) and Nos. 13 to 24, 27, 28, 20 to 35.

Sufference Court.—Nos. 5 78, 479, 517, 411, 1054, 628, 437, 264, 528, 300, 561, 557, 4, 560.

Sufference Court.—(Two branches.)—Nos. 824, 954, 628, 177, 236, 962, 1577, 211, 189, 70, 96, 1130, 1145, 82, 31, 803, 1148, 1162, 1164, 1162, 1162, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1178, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1125, 678, 210, 107, 137, 567, 562, 801, 1063, 1113, 710, 773, 819.

Courses Flexas—Part I.—Nos. 545, 932, 2, 3, 939, 732, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 984, 185. Fart II.—Nos. 1021, 1026 to 1037.

IMPORTANT FROM CURA.

resident of a foreign land, mory, by these means, be a bled to do some service to the files and country to who owe silegiance.

The plan of operations resolved upon by these Stards, in the event of a descent upon this minnd, is to make any attempt to throw obet toles is the way prevent the landing of any parties of Americans, may make the attempt, but that aft w they shall handed, to cut off all possil le means of retreat, and it is uncount them on all sides, and thus have them, as it were, in a trap, to either dest them at helsure, or to permit them to did starvation; for let it not be forgotten that it to require to be being a well stored commissions well as a soficient body of a sen, for it will be found matter of impossibility to procure supplies for sha matter of impossibility to procure supplies for sha body of men at any of the out ports of this falsad. I not much versed in military ta oftes yet? will venture express an opision, that if feen vera futuran can bring Cuba such a force as I perseive it alleged in the Charton newspapers, received here by the label, he has stend the country and the country and the country and the supplies of the s

A ball was given on Saturday o coning last to the own and the interest of the

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, June 11, 1854. The steamship Isabel arrived here on Saturday evening,

with Havana and Key West dates of the 8th last.
It was rumored in Havana (but not generally credited)
that the Spanish steamer Guadalquiver had an action
with two achooners off St. Jago de Cuba, which she captured and carried into that port.
All was quiet in Havana. The troops were being con-

Folitical Intelligence.

The Baltimore Clipper, a native American paper, in denying the charge that the Know Nothings have attached themselves to the whig party, says:

The late charter election in Annapolia resulted in the choice of a gentleman for Mayor who was formerly a whig—a majority of the City Councils who were known as democrats. But the Know Nothings acted solely with the whigs, the whole whig ticket would have been choses. In Westminster, the Hayor elect, Frank Shriver, Buy, and a majority of the Council, were democrats. In Westminster, it is true the Mayor elect, Mr. Towers, was fremerly a whig—and equally true that sixteen out of the thirty members of the City Councils were democrats. In view of the above facts, we submit that any man who will heresfer assert that the Know Nothing party, (if there be such a party,) is the "whig party in disgular," will utter a foul calumny.

More Errotum.—An edligy was found hanging on a tree at the corner of Main street and the Square, in Charlestown, Mars., on the 10th inst. It was cut down and should in the watchhouse. On its breast were the works "Frank Pieces, the Traitor of the North." In his hand be hade a whip, with the work "Nebraska" at the end of Bassapper. The figure was dreased in block parts, brown cat, glassed cap, and boots, with equilettes on each shoulder.

Commissioner Loring was found hung in edigy in New Bedford, on the 12th inst., on a tree near Liberty Hall, in that place, with the following inscription:—"A dutiful son, who obeys his father in all things." Below was an image of the devil. After being petide with atomes, it was cut down and torn to pieces by the boys.